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1918
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No 17210

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918.

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
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Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
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PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
of Registration, giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
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WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
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and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$33,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
II—Life and Annuity Funds \$17,567,591
Sinking Fund Account \$128,239
\$23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,458
Life and Annuity \$2,141,593
Branches \$37,939
Revenue Marine Department \$478,840
Other Receipts \$5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

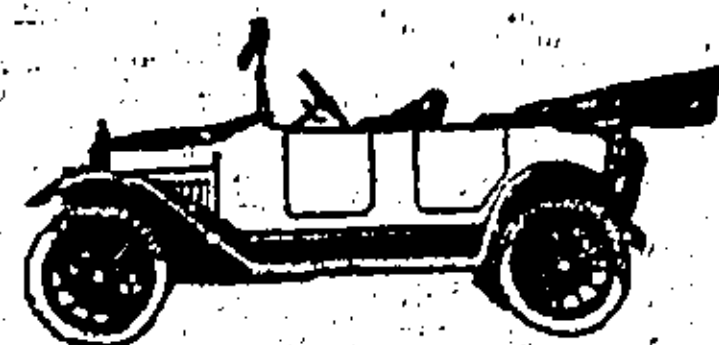
NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
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an hour.

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 midnight.
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Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
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all cars not already full running at the
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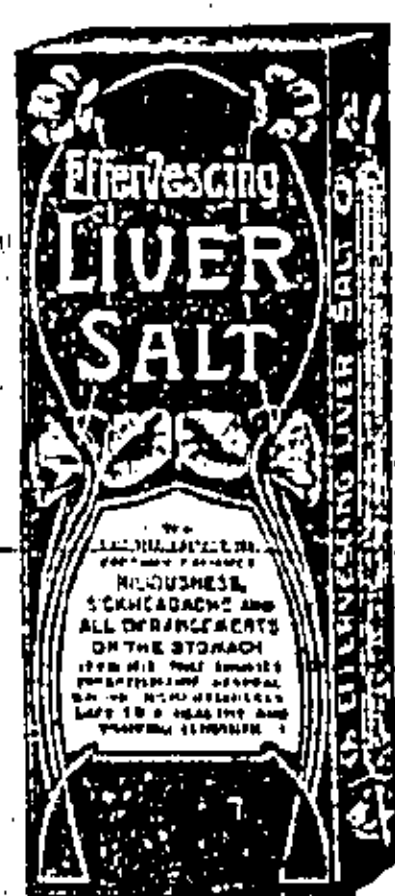
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EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
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ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
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nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions,
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34, Queen's Road Central.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

STEADY PROGRESS BY ALLIES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

GERMAN ASSAULTS SMASHED UP.

London, July 24.
4.45 p.m.

A French communiqué states—
The night was characterised by
great artillery firing between the
Marne and the Aisne in Bois-de-
Courten and Bois-de-Roi.

The Germans counter-attacked at
9 o'clock yesterday evening in the
region of Virgny, but our troops
smashed up all assaults and main-
tained their positions intact. On the
remainder of the front there is
nothing eventful.

**FURTHER GAIN OF TERRAIN AND
BOOTY.**

London, July 25.
2.30 a.m.

A French communiqué states—
Between the Ourcq and the Marne
our attacks were resumed in the
morning and continued successfully
throughout the day.

We hold on the left Armentieres
and Chatelet Wood, beyond which
we reached and occupied Bree.

The French and Americans in the
centre advanced over three kilo-
metres at certain points.

There was desperate fighting in
the regions of Epiais and Trugny.

The Germans recaptured Epiais
on Tuesday evening, but an Ameri-
can counter-attack re-conquered it.

We advanced our line north of
both villages beyond Coupvill. We
are advancing our right in the Forest
of Fere, north of Charleville and
Jaulgonne.

Further east we enlarged the
bridgehead of Treloup and captured
the southern part of the Forest of
Ris. We captured in this sector five
7-inch guns, 50 machine-guns and
much material.

There was intermittent artillery
firing between the Marne and
Rheims.

In Tuesday's fighting in which we
captured Rheims Wood, south of
Courmies, we took several hundred
prisoners.

The total number of prisoners
taken in the regions of Mailly
Raineval, Auvillers and north of
Montdidier on Tuesday was 1,850,
including 52 officers, of whom four
were Colonels.

The booty includes four field-guns,
45 trench-mortars, and 300 machine-
guns.

**AMERICANS FORCE BACK THE
ENEMY.**

London, July 25.
5.10 a.m.

An American official report states—
Between the Ourcq and the Marne
local combats resulted in further
forcing back the enemy's lines.

The enemy's positions to the
north-west of Jaulgonne were pen-
etrated to a depth of from one to
two miles.

A GERMAN REPORT.

London, July 25.
1.15 a.m.

A wireless German official report
states—

We defeated five attacks between
Noyant and Hartennes and re-cap-
tured Ville Montoire.

We repulsed enemy attacks be-
tween the Aisne and the Marne and
drove him back from the height to
the north-east of Rocourt and
Chatelet Wood.

After a desperate struggle through-
out the day we repulsed the French
and British at many points to the
north of the Ardre.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.

**FRENCH PRESS WITH UNABATED
VIGOUR.**

London, July 24.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing this after-
noon, says—

The British resumed their opera-
tions this morning and further ad-
vanced in the woods surrounding
Virgny.

A considerable pocket of thickly-
wooded ground was thus taken from
the enemy, the possession of which
is of considerable importance.

Meanwhile, the French continue
to press with unabated vigour on
the western side of the German
salient.

**VERY STUBBORN ENEMY
RESISTANCE.**

**GERMAN FRONT STUFFED
WITH MACHINE-
GUN NESTS.**

London, July 24.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing at 10.30
on Tuesday evening, says—

The German resistance to-day is
very stubborn. Fighting is persist-
ent on almost the whole front, be-
tween the Marne and the Aisne and
between the Marne and Virgny,
which villages with the woods to the
east was captured by the British.
Two British Divisions on the Ardre
sector were engaged in a desperate
offensive battle for four days.

In consequence of the advances
scored by the Allies in heavy at-
tacks, the line to-night runs roughly
along the railway from Nanteuil to
Chateau Thierry. The German artil-
lery fire is very severe on both sides
of the Ourcq. Their front is stuffed
with machine-gun nests.

There was fierce fighting between
the Americans and the Germans on
the crests north of the Marne.
Speaking generally, the French and
American bridgeheads north of the
river were steadily enlarged during
the day.

We advanced two miles in the
regions of Charleville and Mont St.
Pere, capturing monster fortified
farms.

Fires were visible during the night
at several points behind the enemy's
front. The Germans were either
burning stores, or the depots were
set on fire by our guns.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 24.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports—

There was considerable hostile
artillery firing in the morning in the
Ypres sector.

Little flying was possible on the
23rd owing to the wind and rain.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

**NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE
ADRIATIC.**

Rome, July 24.

An Admiralty communiqué states—
Italian and British Naval units
continue their activities in the
Adriatic.

Military works and anchorages at
Cattaro and Antivari were again
bombarded on the 21st, visibly with
good results.

A NEW ALLY

**HONDURAS DECLARES WAR ON
GERMANY.**

Washington, July 22.

Honduras has declared war against
Germany.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

PERSONAL

WILL MR. C. THARVOLD ANDERSEN call on KO LUCK, c/o MOW LOONG CO. No. 5 Victoria Street, Hongkong. No Luck has something important to communicate. Hongkong, July 24, 1918. 618

VOYAGE TO EUROPEAN OR HOME PORTS

WANTED immediately for a Government requisitioned vessel proceeding shortly West of Suez, Second and Third Mates. China Coast wages paid in Sterling. Reply to Box 23, China Mail Office, 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, July 25, 1918. 619

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.
COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablets on application. 68

KING EDWARD HOTEL

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All Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
A Theatrical Lift, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
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We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture. 1357

"REGAL"

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(Take me back to U.S.A. (Billy Williams)
6010 Why can't we have the Sea in London
6011 I don't care
6012 All the Silver Moon
6013 The Silver Moon
6014 Mister John MacKenzie
6015 I come from Scotland
6016 Jean loves all the Jockeys
6017 All the Ladies Fell in Love with Sandy
6018 (Take me where there are no Eyes about)
6019 Let's all go Mad...

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NO THINKING OUT JUST PLANT THE TAPE.

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HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at
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SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
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Hongkong, March 20, 1914

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SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Telephone 220 & 185

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

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THE CHINA MAIL.

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"CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

CIGARETTES

(MEDIUM STRENGTH)



PURE VIRGINIA TOBACCO

Navy Cut
for the
Pipe.



SOLD IN
PACKETS OF
10 & 20
AND IN
TINS OF
50
CIGARETTES.

SOLD IN
THREE STRENGTHS.
MILD
& FULL.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE GERMAN TANK.

The new German tank is not regarded with satisfaction by the Higher Command. A correspondent at the front reports that Hindenburg saw some of the new models carry out a practice attack near Charleroi before April 24. One tank became ditched in a trench. Hindenburg is understood to have said he did not think they would be of much use in the offensive, but since they had been constructed they might as well be given a trial. This verdict cannot tend to improve the morale of the tank crews. Special inducements were offered to volunteers for service in the tanks in the form of double pay and double rations. They received very little training and none at all with the infantry. Consequently there was a lack of cohesion in the crews. The crew of a German tank totals eighteen men under an officer who is a captain or subaltern. This is an unusually large number, but there is said to be a good deal of room in the tank owing to the height of the body, and the men can sit comfortably inside the sides. Observation from inside the tank is very bad, and neither officer nor driver can see the ground close in front. The crew is made up as follows: Three gunners for a forward 2 in. gun, which fires high-explosive and case shot, ten machine-guns, two drivers, one being in reserve, two mechanics, and one signaller. There are six heavy machine-guns—two on each side and two in the rear. It was intended to equip the tanks with flame machines, wireless and electric lamp signalling apparatus, but these were found to be too complicated. Each tank is driven by two 100-horse-power Daimler engines of German make, and can carry forty-five tons at eight miles an hour. They have three speeds—ten, miles an hour at the top gear, which can only be maintained for a short time, six and three and three-quarters on the third gear. In design they are more like the French pattern heavy tank than our own. In spite of their great weight, their protective qualities are poor. The front is plated with 28mm. (about 1 1/4 in.) armour, the back with 20mm. (about 3/4 in.) armour, and the sides with 16mm. (about 2/3 in.) armour. All this is quite flat, so that the bullet gets the fullest effect of direct impact, and armour-piercing rifle ammunition will perforate the hull anywhere.

NEW LIMBS FOR MAIMED MEN.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Pensions the Inventions Department of the Ministry of Munitions is investigating appliances for men who have lost limbs. The immediate object is to adapt to the artificial arm, hand-tools of the various crafts that will enable the men to carry on their previous trades as plumbers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and so on. It is hoped that the men may acquire facility in their use equal to the skill of the hand so far as guidance and pressure are concerned.

Chill is leaving three interned German ships, totalling 30,000 tons.

THE MEN THE TURKS WANT.

REPARATION AGREEMENT.

The agreement with Turkey regarding prisoners provides for the immediate repatriation of 1,000 British invalid prisoners of war, irrespective of rank, of whom as nearly as possible 300 shall be whites and 700 natives of India, and of 1,500 invalid Turkish prisoners of war without waiting for the medical examinations, provided for. Medical commissions are to visit the camps every three months, and prisoners of war whose state of health is included in a schedule of disabilities are to be repatriated without regard to numbers or rank. The captured British and Turkish medical officers and men are to be repatriated with the least possible delay. All civilians belonging to either country, whether interned or not, are granted the right of returning if they desire to do so. Those between 17 and 50 years of age may be exchanged in equal numbers only. Members of the Mercantile Marine, administrative officials, police, and retired officers are to be classed as civilians. Four men are named by Turkey for speedy repatriation. Reshid Sadi Bey, the Bond-street cigarette merchant and a political and financial agent, Eyyoub Sabri Bey, Zinnoun Bey, and Dr. Emin. There are various clauses in the agreement dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war.

UNNECESSARY LETTER-WRITING.

This is inserted in a London paper from a reader. Once a year I write to a Scotch friend in California a long letter, containing all news of different members of the family and friends. To save paper I write a small but very legible hand. To my surprise, the Censor returned my letter with a notice, from which I quote the relative extracts: "Anyone who writes an unnecessary letter, an unnecessarily long letter, or one that is not easily read, is therefore wasting man-power. Please help to reduce the censorship staff by rewriting this letter so that it may be quickly read and forwarded." Will you help me to let the public know of this new regulation?

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

snakes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

USE OF OLD-WAR CHIEFS.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO FORM NEW COUNCIL OF EXPERTS.

The Government said Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons recently, were not prepared to accept Mr. G. Lambert's suggestion to form a council consisting of Lord Fisher, Lord Jellicoe, General Robertson, and General Trenchard, for the purpose of assisting them in the conduct of the war. Mr. Lambert: Is the Government so rich in genius that it can afford to dispense with the military services of these distinguished men? Mr. Bonar Law: I don't know about the extent of the richness, but I do know the Government must be responsible and be themselves the judges of whom their advisers shall be. Mr. G. Faber: After three years and eight months of war, will the Government not yet consider the desirability of taking into their ranks people of military and naval experience? Mr. Bonar Law: As I have said, the responsibility is that of the Government, and they will continue to take expert advice which is the best available. Mr. Faber: But if the country goes down, is that not useless to the country? Mr. Bonar Law: It will be the fault of the Government, and also of the House of Commons that supports it.

It is said that the crown of Finland may be offered to Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, uncle of the reigning duke.

South Africa is enlisting men for overseas who are temporarily unfit owing to malaria and dysentery contracted in East or Central Africa.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	18' 6"	10'	7' 6"	1 1/2
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	211	17' 6"	10'	7' 6"	1 1/2
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	226	17' 6"	10'	7' 6"	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	226	17' 6"	10'	7' 6"	1 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	226	17' 6"	10'	7' 6"	1 1/2
TAI-KOR-SHUI					
Communications Dock	147' 6"	20' 6"	10'	7' 6"	1 1/2
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Hope Dock	120	18'	10'	7' 6"	1 1/2
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Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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High Class English Jewellery!



FOR FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY DRINK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

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GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue and restore energy. Sold by Chemists and Stores.

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THE STRONGEST LEATHER BELT MADE

WALKER'S Oak-tanned Leather Belting

Running perfectly straight, adhering well to the pulleys, practically stretchless and non-slipping it transmits its load without loss of grip or power. It is the most economical belt to use, saving by its efficient, dependable service over a long life.

Ninety-four years' experience and the unique facilities we possess are reflected in its unrivalled for driving high-speed machinery.

There is a Walker Belt for every drive. Manufactures desirous of obtaining greater output by reducing power leakage cannot do better than fit Walker's Belting.

Walker's Oak-tanned Leather Belting

This stands on all kinds of lengths of Belting is a guarantee of quality.

INDENT through your shipper for Walker's Belting, or write direct to us. You should save our Price List for reference.

Wm. Walker & Sons Ltd.,
Manchester Road, Bolton, England.

Contractors to H.M. Government.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ALKALIES

JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING

AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 75% solid. In iron drums each containing about 700 lbs.
ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac)
No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 93.5% Ammonium Chloride.
No. 2 quality: Fine white (powder) 93.5% Ammonium Chloride.
ENGLISH SODA ASH 88% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.
ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 175 T.W. In barrels each containing about 800 lbs.

Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.

SHING KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS.

22, Des Voeux Road West, Hongkong.

100

under similar conditions to the China Navigation Company. The boats that were running under liner requisition and coming to China, Japan and maintaining the service across the Pacific had carried a great number of troops, many thousands of coolies and essential foodstuffs to Great Britain. They were only filled with essential cargo urgently needed in Great Britain. The Hongkong office had the control of those liners for the Far East and had a great

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars
and Light Trucks

to value. It has been used for forty years and is just what is name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A well-known priest in Dublin, renowned not alone for his wit, but also for his detestation of Sinn Féin, was giving a lecture the other day in the parish hall. He began his discourse, "There have been many eras in Irish history. We have had the Pagan era, the Christian era, and now we are having the Devil era (De Vilera)—it is only a matter of time before the night will

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring
headline to attract the public eye. The
simple statement that all chemists sell
it is sufficient, as every family knows
to value. It has been used for forty
years and is just what is now implicit
For sale by all Chemists and Store-



WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.
A GODOWN—Central District.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 26, 1918.

TO LET.
FURNISHED HOUSE To be let at
The Peak for a year. Four bed-
rooms. Five Bathrooms. Grass Tennis
Court.
Apply—**E. POTTER,**
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, July 26, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 31st July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at No. 50, Nathan Road, Top Flat,
Kowloon.

THE SUNDAY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
therein contained.
Comprising:—Large Sideboard, Din-
ing Table and Chairs, &c., Brass-mounted
Twin Bedsteads, Large Wardrobe, Toilet
Table, Washstand, &c., Bath Room and
Kitchen Utensils.
Also
Electric Fittings and a Japanese
Poodle Dog (4 months old).
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 26, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
THURSDAY,
the 1st August, 1918, commencing at
10.30 a.m., at No. 4, Conduit Road,
Ground Floor.

THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
therein contained.
As follows:—
Hallstand, Several Sets Antlers,
Extension Dining Table and Chairs, a
number of Oil Paintings, Pictures,
Fenders and Fire Brasses, Copper Coal
Scuttle, Blackwood Tables and Cabinet,
Electric Reading Lamp, &c., Large
Teakwood Bedstead, Wardrobe, Toilet
Table, &c., Bathroom, Pantry and
Kitchen Utensils.
Also
Fine Tone PIANO by Moutrie in very
good condition.
And
A number of Laying Hens and Fowl
House.
Brass Clock (Perpetual Motion), Brass
Rods and Poles and Brass Lamps.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 26, 1918.

KODAKS
and FILMS,
PLATES
and PAPER,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.
A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

TO-MORROW'S
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL."
CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.
PRICE 2s 6d (cash) per copy.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918.

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER
THE WAR.

WHILE every effort is being made on all sides to get every available man for the business of fighting, it seems a little out of time to be discussing what will happen when the time for demobilisation arrives. But we cannot afford to leave the settlement of many of the vexed questions which will necessarily arise in connection with demobilisation until demobilisation is upon us. There will be millions of people who will be changing their occupation. While it is realised that the problems connected with demobilisation and rehabilitation are tremendous, it is nevertheless not insoluble, and in fact, are already on their way towards solution. The greatest problem of the war is the placing of the permanently disabled soldier in a condition to earn his living. When exactly is a man repatriated? The question is not as simple as it looks. Recently, Mr. W. BURNS, secretary of the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia, was asked by a member of the Commonwealth Government to supply an answer to it. He advanced the opinion that each man should be in receipt of the same rate of pay for the first three months after discharge as he was in receipt of for three months prior to discharge, being free in the meantime to follow his own inclinations. At the end of that time he should be examined by a special medical board, and if the latter decided that he was fit to follow his pre-war vocation the Government should provide him with employment permanently at a rate of pay equal to that prevailing before he went to the war. A man was "repatriated" when he was assured of earning a standard living wage for the rest of his life. Repatriation of incapacitated men was not possible. Nothing can replace what they had lost. They have a right to look to the country for support. Among the many considerations involved in the re-education of a disabled man for some new occupation, the most important is the selection of a suitable vocation. Primarily it is, of course, a medical problem, but it is equally an educational and social-economic problem. It is clear that the first consideration is the remaining physical ability of the man and every disabled soldier who appears likely to be unable to follow his pre-war calling should be submitted to a systematic medical examination, and the importance of providing for the personal investigation of every case in which it appears that a disabled man is likely to need re-education cannot be over-emphasised. Surgical injuries may render a man totally unfit to carry on his previous calling, but he may be still capable of earning a livelihood by some other means of mental or manual occupation. Among the many organisations which are endeavouring to equip the disabled soldier as a useful member of the industrial com-

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, having completed the Northern docket, sailed from Tientsin for Canton to hold Court there. He went via Nagasaki and Manila. Judge Lobingier is expected to return to Shanghai in about a month.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Sin Shen Che	\$60.00
Bellios School for Girls	20.00
Wong Sze	10.00
Lo So Sze	20.00
Mr. U. I. Tung	10.00
Pawnbrokers' Guild	200.00

Judgment has been given in the Patent Bureau Court in Tokio in an action brought by Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., of Kobe, against Mr. Tonal, a soap dealer in Osaka, claiming the cancellation of the latter's trademark, which has a close resemblance to that of the plaintiff. The claim of the plaintiff firm was upheld, and the registration of the defendant's trade mark was cancelled.

At a meeting of Dundee Trades Council recently a communication was read from Aberdeen Trades Council stating that a certain number of Chinamen had been imported into the Aberdeen district to take the place of men who had been working on the roads, and who had, it was stated, made application for an advance of wages. The Aberdeen Council would like an expression of opinion on the matter. Mr. Peter Thoms said the Chinamen formed the crew of a torpedoed ship, and they worked as labourers, being paid the full Trade Union rates. They were not there as wage-breakers. It was decided in the meantime to preserve an open mind on the question.

CHINESE TROOPS FOR
VLADIVOSTOCK.

A telegram to the local Chinese press states that the Chinese Government has decided to dispatch 1,000 troops to Vladivostock. In case they are needed, more troops will be sent from Fengtien.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

The following candidates for degrees have satisfied the examiners:—
Faculty of Medicine. Degrees of M.B., B.S.

Ma Chiu Ki.
Ong Hock Ching.
Faculty of Engineering. Degree of B.Sc. (Eng.)

Chao Ming Hain.
Cheah Sin Bee.
Cheah Tang Hin.
Lee Boon Hock.
Li Chih Chang.
Lim Bang Inn.
Liu Chen Hua.
Shih Yung Cheng.
Shih Yung Ming.
Tay Gan Tin.
Un Po.
Wang Zung Kwei.
Wang Zung Yu.
Yao Kwang Yu.
Yen Shiu Tung.

Faculty of Arts. Degree of B.A.
Cheung Sun Wing.
Chi Chih Huen.
Lo Hin Shing.
Ma Tsung Cheng.
Tay Gan Chiu.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's enquiry into the murder of Sergeant Glendenning was continued this afternoon at the Magistrate's Court.

Yesterday at the conclusion of his evidence Sergeant Perkins gave the following replies to questions regarding communication with the outlying stations:—

Is there no direct telephonic, or other communication between the Tai O station and Hongkong, or some other large station, say Castle Peak?—There is no telephonic at Tai O station. There is only one at Castle Peak.

What is the distance, roughly?—About 14 to 15 miles by water.

Is there any other means of communication from Tai O?—There are rockets and signal of distress from Tai O. There also flags. A flag signal is flown during the day and a red light is shown at night.

The Coroner: From where can the signals be seen?—Witness: The nearest point from which they could be seen is about 4 or 5 miles from Chung Choy. A police launch visits the place once in 48 hours.

Mr. King mentioned that there was a sub-station at Chung Ting.

Sergeant Perkins, recalled, said when he found the body of Sergeant Glendenning in the charge room there was no firearm in the charge room or within his reach. There were some old weapons locked up in the cell adjoining the charge room.

Sergeant Cassin said on the morning of the 17th instant he left Hongkong on No. 3, Police launch and proceeded to Tang Chun. While at anchor he saw a steam launch coming from Tai O blowing her siren. An Indian Police sergeant boarded the Police launch and made a report to Sergeant Perkins. He arrived at Tai O at 2.30. On arriving at Tai O he saw the station on fire. Mrs. Glendenning came out on the verandah with a child in her arm and waved to the launch. He landed with Sergeant Perkins and party. On landing he saw four or five Indians. One of them was armed. He could not identify him. The Indian who was armed was in a mutiny. The party went up to the eastern side of the station and found the gate locked. The gate was broken open and they went inside.

The boatman, the fisherman and an interpreter were with the party. They got Mrs. Glendenning and the baby and a couple of boxes from the verandah. They were sent to the village in charge of the boats. Witness looking through the door saw an Indian lying on his bed with a sheet over him and his mosquito screen down. Witness went into the room and saw a rifle lying alongside the bed. He had a look at the Indian and saw that he had shot himself just below the chest. Witness then went into the charge room and saw Sergeant Glendenning sitting up in a chair in front of the desk covered with blood. Witness also saw that the safe had been broken. The keys were in the safe. Perkins requested him to send down the two dead bodies to a launch and said he would take Mrs. Glendenning and child to Hongkong. Witness was to remain behind. Witness had the bodies sent down in a launch and got as much property as possible from the building. The interpreter and witness made a list of the contents of the safe. By that time he had the deceased Indian's property on one side. Witness went back to the room to see the body removed. He examined the carbine and found an empty cartridge case in the chamber. After everything had been taken to the station an Indian brought witness a boot which he said he had found lying on the grass outside the station. Inside of the boot were two sheets of paper covered with Hindustani characters. Witness on being shown the sheets identified them. The number of the rifle was 18. The number corresponded with the Indian constable's number. Witness left the cartridge case in the breach. A rough book was also found in the Tai O station.

The following is a translation of the sheets.
O.S.P. Sir.—The charge against me is a false charge. The Chinese boatman and the interpreter accused me and P.S.A. 48 took bribes. He took bribes from gamblers. He always gave much trouble to the police. He was a bad man. Don't arrest the other man on my account. I have done it myself. It is no one else's crime, it is only between the European Sergeant and myself. He gave me so much trouble so I killed him. Don't arrest any one. My best compliments.

Retribution (To all). Do not let trouble come to any one else.
O.S.P. Sir.—I killed the Sergeant myself. Your Honour did not make enquiry and sent me to the Police Court. P.S.A. 48 took bribes from the gamblers. He did what the Chinese said. He took bribes and did not make enquiry. That is all. Greetings to all our friends. My best compliments to master.

THE MAGISTRACY.

BOGUS WAR CHARITIES.

Noel Baker Dyer alias N.B. Mo-bon was charged on remand before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning on two counts (1) that he between February 1917 and March, 1918, unlawfully obtained subscriptions for bogus societies and clubs to the amount of \$90 from the Sun Wo Tai factory in Yumatti and, secondly, with attempting to collect subscriptions for War Charities.

Defendant denied having obtained \$90 from the factory but admitted having solicited subscriptions to support a newly organised sports association which he established with the advice of some of his friends who were about to leave for Vladivostock. He was making further arrangements to raise funds to entertain his departing friends to a farewell dinner. Defendant denied making any attempt to solicit subscriptions under the name of War Charities, and stated that he had volunteered for military service and was about to leave for Bombay en route to London to join the Forces.

Inspector Gerrard said he wished to withdraw the first charge as the complainant was absent. Complainant was very keen in the case at the commencement but his ardour cooled down owing to the fact that defendant lived in the same street with him and probably he was afraid that further trouble would result. He was prepared to proceed with the second charge as he was under the impression that the evidence would satisfy the Court.

The account of a knitting factory in Austin Road, Kowloon, said a week ago defendant solicited from him in his office subscription and informed him that he had journeyed through London and stayed in France for four months and had recently arrived. His object in returning was to raise a fund in aid of the military expenses. Defendant then produced a document in which were subscribers to the fund. He did not know English and hence could not understand the characters.

Inspector Gerrard said the names of the subscribers in the list were false, with the exception of one, who subscribed a dollar. Defendant also inserted his cousin's name thus—Mr. Dyer, of the Police Court.

Witness continuing said he asked accused to come at about 5 p.m. when his partner returned as he could not decide the question himself. Defendant came again the same evening and was received at the counter. Defendant repeatedly persuaded him to subscribe sums of money. Witness at this stage went out and left defendant to be entertained by his folk but returned later, accompanied by Sergeant Grant. As they approached the shop the defendant was going away in a rickshaw but the Sergeant stopped him.

His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PILFERRING IRON.

A ragged-looking Chinese was brought up this morning before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and charged with pilfering two iron sheets from an agriculturalist in Yumatti, which were used as gates for a pig-stye.

A ploughman, who arrested defendant, said he saw defendant pick up the iron and run.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, and said he was under the impression that the iron sheets were discarded as they were lying near the side channel.

A previous conviction was recorded, and His Worship sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

There was a further farewell letter to his relatives which concluded by saying:—"If any one says Trija Singh Bis has done injustice, it is not so; there is no injustice, of course, injustice for the woman and the child (i.e. it would be injustice if I had killed the woman and child)."

At about 3.30 p.m. a small hand pump arrived from the village. The fire was still burning and burned all night. The fire started at the east morning. All the east wing and the charge room were saved. The eastern wing was occupied by the Chinese. The Indians' quarters were directly below the European.

At about 10 p.m. Mr. King arrived. In reply to the Coroner, witness said when he went into the room, he did not see any other rifle, except the one which lay by the side of the deceased Indian.

In reply to Mr. King, witness said the mosquito net was down and tucked. He could not say whether it was tucked all round. The sheet was up to the deceased constable's chin. His hands were clasped round his chest under this sheet.

Mr. King: Did you notice that there was a hole through the sheet?—I did not see.

Mr. King: Did you examine the sheet carefully to see it?—No.

Mr. King, addressing the Coroner, said he did not intimate that witness should have done it. The place was smoking and it could not be expected of him to do so.

The Coroner: Had anybody any opportunity of getting into the room?—The only person who had the opportunity was Mrs. Glendenning.

The Coroner: What led you to think he shot himself?—I saw the wound.

The Coroner: Is it because you found a rifle beside his bed?—That gave me an idea that he shot himself. The enquiry was again adjourned.

THE GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S CASES.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LTD.

Mr. G. Stark had been passed as medically fit.

Mr. Atkinson represented the Company and asked for total exemption.

The Chairman said that the Company provided the general electric power for Kowloon and also provided power for industrial purposes, in particular for the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company and for the Cosmopolitan Dock. The Company's work was considered essential. The Tribunal understood that absolute exemption was asked for on the ground that Mr. Stark is essential to the business. The pre-war staff was three Europeans and 53 others, Portuguese and Chinese. The staff was now reduced to two Europeans.

Mr. Atkinson: No, Sir. Three Europeans, but only two technical men. Three men had left for military service.

With regard to Mr. Donnithorne, who had been granted two months' exemption, permanent exemption was granted on the understanding that he relieved Mr. Ireland who is sick.

Major Morgan not being present the Chairman said that the Tribunal would assume that he would acquiesce in whatever the Tribunal decided.

Mr. Stark was granted exemption.

Messrs. Borthwick and L. J. Blackburn had passed as medically fit.

Mr. G. Curry, Secretary of the Company, represented the Company.

The Chairman said the Company provides the gas supply for the Colony both in Victoria and in Kowloon, for lighting and for industrial purposes. The Tribunal understood that total exemption was asked for in both cases. The Company's pre-war staff was eight Europeans. The staff to-day is the same. One assistant had died. No men had left for military service. The Company's supply of gas had increased considerably during the war, particularly this year.

The Chairman said the Tribunal had decided that one man should go. It left it to Mr. Curry to say which man should be selected.

Mr. Curry asked for time to consider the matter and promised to give his decision later in the afternoon.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Mr. G. A. Dumbarton had been passed as medically fit.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley represented the Company.

The Chairman said that the Commercial Union was the largest Insurance Company in the Empire. Its assets last year were over £3,000,000. The Company was established in London more than 50 years ago and the Hongkong branch was established 25 years ago. The Company's pre-war staff in the Hongkong branch was two Europeans and now the staff is reduced to one. None had left for military service. Total exemption was asked for.

Major Morgan claimed non-exemption.

Temporary exemption was granted until October 12 to enable Mr. Dumbarton to make arrangements.

Messrs. LEIGH & ORANGE.

Mr. G. G. Wood had been passed as medically fit.

Mr. Leask represented the firm.

The Chairman said that the firm's business was that of Civil Engineers. The firm was engaged in the execution of new and important work and the maintenance of old work. And at present there was a large amount of work in hand. The firm was carrying out extensive enlargements for the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company and were extending the No. 2 dock so as to take standard ships, making new ships and other work for the Wharf Company and also work for the power station of the Hongkong Electric Company. The firm's work, it was put, is of Imperial interest and essential to the Colony and Mr. Wood could not be spared. The pre-war staff was three Europeans, and two men had left for military service.

Major Morgan asked whether the work in connection with the Peak tramway could not be taken over by the P.W.D. or be supervised by the P.W.D.

Mr. Wood said he did not think it would be fair for the Government to take over private work.

Major Morgan said that he thought Mr. Wood would make a very useful officer in the Army and for that reason he urged non-exemption.

Exemption was granted.

Mr. Curry said that Mr. Blackburn desired to go, thus releasing Mr. Borthwick.

The Chairman said the Tribunal agreed.

Mr. Curry asked for temporary exemption for Mr. Blackburn which was granted, until October 12.

THE CANADIAN-PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Messrs. G. T. Bird, R. Gray, G. Gerard, C. W. Brown, R. Wallace, D. M. Mackay, W. Weir, J. B. Spiers, J. Stewart, G. W. Milne, A. Chalmers, A. M. Henderson, D. Austin, G. Rodger, R. K. Duncan, G. Grett, W. Brown and W. McKay had been passed as medically fit.

Mr. Reid represented the Company.

The Chairman said the Company carried on a large business in ship-building and ship-repairing for the Government and others. In the shipbuilding, there were contracts with the Ministry of Shipping for the building of standard ships. Also for the Admiralty the Company is building certain other vessels. There is other work for British owners. For the efficient carrying out of the work no industrial man could be spared. The Company's pre-war staff was 87 Europeans and about 1,000 Chinese, times workers, and about 3,000 contract workers.

The European staff to-day is 36. Five men had left for military service.

Major Morgan asked for non-exemption in the case of Mr. G. Rodger and two men on the clerical staff.

Messrs. Rodger, Spiers and Henderson were not exempted. Exemption was granted in all other cases.

A HEAVY FINE FOR ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Shanghai man, was charged with being in unlawful possession of 14 tael of opium in Connaught Road Central.

Defendant gave the excuse that the opium belonged to his friend who called him to look after it and as he was waiting he was arrested.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe imposed a fine of \$1,000 or two months' rigorous imprisonment, in default of payment.

AN EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese clerk was charged with embezzling \$142.43 from the Hong Shing, in Sai Street, by which he was employed.

Inspector Grant said that defendant was sent out by his master to collect certain money due to the shop through the sale of oil. Defendant went on his errand, but did not return to the office for some days. Complainant grew suspicious and visited defendant at his house, when the latter informed him that he had been ill. He promised to return the following morning to work, but failed to do so. Complainant made several inquiries from various people who owed the shop money and they all told him he collected the money.

Defendant said he was a working partner in the shop, while complainant supplied the capital. He had as much right to the funds as complainant. In this instance, however, he had loaned the money temporarily.

Mr. J. R. Wood adjourned the case till to-morrow.

CHANCELLOR OF BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.

The University of Birmingham has paid the great compliment to the memory of Mr. Chamberlain of not electing any successor to him as Chancellor since his death in 1914. Now, we believe, there is the likelihood, says a London paper, that Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P., will become Chancellor. Lord Robert has made a rapid reputation at the Bar and in Parliament. His father, the Marquis of Salisbury, was Chancellor of the University of Oxford for over 30 years.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a matter to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and prevent any ill-effects and doctor's bills.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is sold by all Chemists and Grocers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ALBANIAN OFFENSIVE

FEW TROOPS ENGAGED COMPARED TO THE ENEMY'S.

London, July 24.

A French Eastern communiqué states:

The operations in Albania have resulted in the occupation of the whole of the mountainous region and the domination of the right side of the valley of Durrës.

We have taken the villages above the junction of Malta, on the left bank, and 642 prisoners on the 21st and 22nd. Our losses were small. Our operations which have been complete successes in Albania during the past two months, were carried out with a much smaller number of effective troops than the enemy's.

Our troops fought sometimes in snow and sometimes in the broiling sun.

U-BOAT MENACE DIMINISHING.

ELOQUENT TESTIMONY OF NAVY'S WATCHFULNESS.

A STEADY DROP IN SINKINGS.

London, July 24.

Conclusive proof of the diminution of the U-boat menace is afforded by the Admiralty's latest statement of the losses of merchant tonnage. This reveals that the total losses of the world's merchant vessels in the month of June were 275,029 gross tons, comprising 161,062 tons British and 114,567 tons Allied and Neutral.

These figures show the monthly drop in the world's sinkings of 81,905 tons as compared with May, of 37,786 tons as compared with April, and 124,831 tons as compared with March of this year, while compared with the month of June last year the world's drop is 437,092 tons.

The purely British drops are 64,027 tons, compared with May, 67,055 tons compared with April, and 63,604 tons compared with March of this year and 271,333 tons compared with June of last year.

The losses of the world's tonnage, including marine risk, were lower for the month of June, 1918, than any month since September, 1916.

Comparing the quarterly periods, the losses for the three months ending June are lower than any quarter since the third quarter of 1916.

The total sailings for the quarter ending June 30th amount to 7,430,386 gross tons, being considerably higher than the two preceding quarters.

ANGLO-GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR AGREEMENT.

SPEEDY RATIFICATION DIFFICULT.

London, July 24.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton, replying to Lord Devonport, said the Anglo-German agreement as regards prisoners of war was very far-reaching. It involved the exchange of a very large number of combatants and the repatriation of all civilians so wishing.

A speedy ratification of the treaty was difficult. There were points requiring much consideration, and reservations on the part of Germany might occasion delay, but the British were doing their utmost to expedite the ratification.

FRENCH ARMY DISCIPLINE BILL.

A VERY STRINGENT MEASURE.

Paris, July 24.

A very stringent Army Discipline Bill has been introduced in the Chamber. It provides, *inter alia*, the deprivation of rank and two to five years imprisonment in the case of General Officers guilty of grave mistakes.

The Bill is not retrospective.

THE MURDER OF COUNT MIRBACH.

200 SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES SHOT.

Amsterdam, July 23.

M. Tautsch (Socialist) Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has informed the German Chamber of Deputies that on July 19th over 200 Left Social Revolutionaries were implicated in the murder of Count Mirbach were shot.

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE TIDE TURNED.

London, July 24.

Speaking in London, General Smuts, in referring to the general military situation, said it was most interesting and most hopeful. We were not entitled to cherish extravagant anticipations, but there was sufficient ground after the happenings of the last two months, for cheerfulness and gratitude. (Applause.) When they thought of the anxieties of March, April and May, what an enormous, almost providential, change had come about! The great German offensive of the Somme, Lys and Aisne had ended in a tremendous collapse. We had been looking forward to an offensive which was to paralyse our armies, finally leading, *inter alia*, to the capture of Paris and the end of the war. Well, the great blow had come, and what had happened? On the Marne the tide had been turned, as it was in 1914, but perhaps in a more significant sense. (Cheers.)

We hope and trust that this time the tide has turned finally and conclusively. (Cheers.) The gaps in the Allied Armies, due to the defection of Russia, have been made up with much sterner stuff from the United States. (Cheers.)

AMERICA'S INCOMPARABLE ARMY.

They were pouring across the Atlantic at the rate of more than a quarter of a million a month, and it would not be long before the American Army in France would be as large as the British and French combined. (Loud cheers.) When it was admitted that Germany's height of her power, before the Americans came in, could not strike this paralyzing blow, what would be her position when America's new and incomparable army was fully on the scene? "We can be confident as regards the end, be it far or near," said General Smuts, "it is as sure as the rising of the sun to-morrow." (Loud cheers.)

SOUTH AFRICA'S STRONGEST WISH.

Referring to the political situation in South Africa, General Smuts said the elements which made for unity and strength were far stronger than the "sporadic influences working" in the direction of disunion. (Cheers.) "What our valour has achieved in this war," he said, "I hope our statesmanship will retain after peace." (Cheers.) South Africa's boundaries are not going to remain where they are. It was South Africa's strongest wish in the interests of the Empire and the whole of South Africa that German South-West Africa should remain part of our territory. (Loud cheers) and he looked forward to the day, which he hoped was not distant, when Rhodesia also would come within the union. Then our territories would stretch to the Zambesi and Cuito rivers in that great territory and a great heritage be established for future generations.

BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL OF COMMERCE.

General Smuts, speaking of reconstruction problems, said that from the present struggle would emerge a new world in which new methods and greater organisation would be necessary than in the past, but he desired to sound a note of warning concerning the importance of not submitting too much to Government control. (Cheers) or Government agencies. Bureaucratic administration generally had been fatal to industry and commerce in the past, and there was no reason to think it would be any different in the future. (Hear, hear.) The vast fabric of British Commerce had been built up by private enterprise and resource, and if they wished to rise to greater heights he urged them not to allow that initiative to pass out of their hands. (Hear, hear.) The true function of Government was not so much the control of trade as the opening up and strengthening of the Empire's great trade communications. This Empire was scattered, not compact, and depended on its communications. He hoped one result of the war would be that the Empire's strategic communications would be safeguarded for ever. Regarding trade communications let them see to it that raw products were brought in, the cheapest rates to the great centres of industry. (Hear, hear.) Not so much by erecting a Chinese wall as by opening up more channels, more windows would the Empire soonest recover from the shock of war. (Cheers.) The war had revealed the enormous effects of long distances. Let them remove 200 Left Social Revolutionaries who were implicated in the murder of Count Mirbach were shot.

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE.

SCHEME OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE APPROVED.

London, July 24.

Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech in London, announced that the War Cabinet approved of the scheme of Imperial Preference formulated by the committee of the Cabinet, which was considering the question of Inter-Imperial trade.

He believed that the whole of the Empire would approve of the scheme. The Committee had dealt with the question of securing raw materials for the Empire in the first instance, and a whole series of reports on the matter had been approved of by the War Conference, and the War Cabinet.

The Government were being too true in seeing to it that the Allies' victory should be a real victory, not only giving peace to the world but giving a lead which the other countries would gladly follow and which would enable us to develop the Empire along the lines leading to prosperity to ourselves and our co-operators. (Applause.)

AMERICAN BANKERS' LOAN TO CHINA.

ALL LOANS TO BE SHARED BY ALLIES.

DETAILS INCOMPLETE.

Washington, July 20.

"The Government has agreed to the American Bankers' loan to China, provided China cancels all the outstanding loans and that all loans will be shared by American, British, French and Japanese bankers.

The details have not been completed, but \$50,000,000 is regarded as the approximate figure.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

"THE EXULTANT SMILE OF VICTORY."

ENEMY ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FOCH'S PRESSURE.

Amsterdam, July 24.

Reuter's Correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday afternoon, says:

There was no slackening to-day in the triangle of the battle, the base of which stretches from Soissons to Rheims. The Germans are fighting desperately to escape General Foch's pressure and to prevent the Allies capturing strategic points like Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois.

In the southernmost angle, where the French and Americans are closing in, the fighting is confused, irregular and unceasing, but on the enemy's part there is a succession of rearward actions, fought by groups of men, having only natural cover and helped by an occasional shell-hole, for heavy guns are not used much from sheer ignorance of the rapidly shifting line.

The Americans are using almost wholly rifles and automatic weapons most effectively. It must not be imagined that the enemy is attempting to prolong his stay in the pocket. He is continuing to make the best speed possible from there and he is a good deal further out of it than is imagined. His resistance is limited to the sheer demands of safety.

The weather to-day was the most disagreeable for weeks, but the scene is cheerful in comparison with a few weeks ago, when the trenches were hurriedly being dug to arrest the German advance. Now where the enemy snipers once held the river, great guns are crossing on swaying pontoons, and along roads where once there was stagnation, everything is moving joyously forward. On all faces is the exultant smile of victory.

RECOVERY OF VIEWS LOST IN APRIL.

London, July 24.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on July 23 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, says:

On the night of the 22nd, wind and rainstorms greatly hampered activity on the main battle-field. This morning it rained steadily, a violent gale rendering work impossible for the aviators, thus reducing the effectiveness of the bombardment.

The operation between Montdidier and Moreuil is interesting, because it again gives us views over the Aisne Valley, which were lost early in April. Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on July 23 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, says:

Causes and cure for diarrhoea. A change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disorders promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

DESPERATE OPPOSITION BY RUPPRECHT'S TROOPS.

ATTEMPT TO DELAY ALLIED COUNTER-BLOW.

Paris, July 24.

A Havas Agency message states:—In order to delay as long as possible the probable result of General Foch's masterly counter-blow—the evacuation of the Soissons-Marne-Rheims salient—the Crown Prince continues to throw large fresh forces into the battle furnace. With new Divisions, mostly brought from Prince Rupprecht's front, added to the sixty already used since the beginning of the struggle on July 15, he is keeping up his desperate resistance on both sides of the salient.

Despite his opposition, the Allied troops continued their progress yesterday, particularly astride the Oureq, on the line south of Soissons and also on the northern bank of the Marne. The bridgehead at Jaulgonne was considerably widened and strengthened.

Further progress was also made by French and British troops between the Marne and Rheims. "Nearly a mile was gained between the Aisne and Vigny, where the enemy lost particularly heavily."

A brilliant local attack, resulting in important gains, was made by French troops under General de Beuse north of Montdidier, the advance being about two miles. The positions now give views over a vast area and had been strongly organized by the enemy. These gains are important in view of possible future operations.

GERMAN CASUALTIES EXCEED 150,000.

London, July 24.

Reuter's Correspondent, telegraphing in the evening, says he learns that the new French attack, cabled earlier, further resulted in clearing the woods north-east of Saaville-Mont Etial and in reaching the western edge of another wood 2,000 yards east of Mailly Rainval.

The advance reached a depth of two miles. The French captured the heights dominating the valley of the Aisne, while 1,200 prisoners and three guns were taken.

The new attack is "a small show" and not likely to extend much further. The line between the Aisne and the Oureq was advanced across the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road to the western edge of Taux. This local attack was on a two mile front. Heavy fighting between the Oureq and the Marne immediately south of the Oureq resulted in the French reaching the road in several places from Coligny to Armentieres, which village is south-east of Ouchy-le-Chateau.

Along the Marne the enemy destroyed some French (bridges) across the river at Vailly. The British, supported by French Tanks, captured Marfaux and took 100 prisoners.

The estimated German casualties since the last advance exceed 150,000.

THE ROADS TO AMIENS.

FRENCH IN COMMAND OF ALL.

London, July 24.

French experts point out that the French north of Montdidier are now in control of all the roads to Amiens and across the plateau between the Aisne and Noye Valleys.

Also the heavy artillery placed on three of the captured villages protects the railway to Amiens along the Noye Valley from bombardment.

THE USE OF TANKS.

Amsterdam, July 24.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* war correspondent states that enemy Tanks never attacked in such masses. German guns smashed dozens, but they forced the road for the infantry.

MORE HUN BARBARITY.

NO RECOVERY OF DEAD AND WOUNDED.

London, July 24.

The *Times* Correspondent at British Headquarters says a captured German Army Order says that the Allies will not be allowed in future to recover dead and wounded. The former are needed for identification of units and the latter would only help to maintain the Allied fighting strength. If Red Cross stretcher bearers disregard the warning shot they will be shot down.

AMERICAN MAN-POWER.

Washington, July 24.

When Congress re-assembles Mr. Baker will submit proposals to modify the Draft ages and for a somewhat larger military mobilization.

NAVY PERSONNEL OVER 500,000.

Mr. Daniels announces that the Navy personnel is now 505,792 officers and men.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

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THE BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDS AND PRISONERS.

London, July 24.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We carried out a raid at night to the south of Buquoy, taking 18 prisoners.

In another raid to the north-west of Albert we took a few prisoners. We repulsed an attempted enemy raid to the north-east of Bethune.

Hostile artillery was active in the northern portion of the front, particularly in the neighbourhood of Loos.

A NAVAL INVESTIGATOR AFLOAT.

KING'S BUSY DAY AT NAVAL DEPOT.

London, July 24.

H. M. the King has been visiting an important Naval depot, where he inspected the biggest and most powerful Naval force ever assembled. Some idea of its formidableness may be gathered from the fact that these warships placed end on end would stretch in a continuous line exceeding 23 miles. American vessels figured in the pageant.

Admiral Beatty welcomed His Majesty, who subsequently boarded a destroyer and passed along the lines of vessels, being cheered very loudly. His Majesty then proceeded to the quarter-deck of the flagship for an unparalleled historical ceremony, namely a wartime investiture afloat, and decorated officers and men of the American and British Navies for gallant exploits.

The King accompanied by Admiral Beatty next embarked on a barge and visited the American flagship where he was enthusiastically received. A close inspection included a visit to the engine-room where His Majesty took a shovel and helped to coal the fire.

The King learned that the American squadron had become an integral part of the British Fleet for the duration of the war. In naval matters like signalling where uniformity was imperative what they knew and adopted British methods. The King acknowledged the valuable American Naval assistance and concluded the day by dining on the British flagship.

FOOD SCARCITY IN AUSTRIA.

MINISTRY SHARPLY CRITICISED.

London, July 24.

Confirming the report that the fall of the Seidler's Ministry was partly attributable to economic distress in Austria, it transpires that at a sitting of the Reichsrat on July 19 the Ministry was sharply criticised with regard to the food situation. For example, Deputy Pilsen had been foodless for a fortnight and the consequences there had been most lamentable. The town was permanently under Martial Law. The Food Minister, Herr Paul, gloomily surveyed the position and admitted he was not optimistic with regard to the future.

DR. HELFFERICH APPOINTED TO MOSCOW.

Amsterdam, July 24.

A message from Berlin says that Dr. Helfferich has been appointed Diplomatic Representative at Moscow.

ENTENTE AGREEMENT WITH MURMAN COUNCIL.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

London, July 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. J. King (Liberal M. P. for N. Somerset) Mr. Balfour stated that he had no information regarding the Murman agreement, already cabled.

Telegraphic communication with the British officials on the Murman Coast and Russia generally was very difficult.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

Amsterdam, July 23.

A telegram from Moscow states that general mobilisation began on July 17. The Czech-Slovaks continue to advance astride the railway between Ekaterinburg and Tseljabinsk. Soviet troops are near Ennsolano in the western Urals. The Soviets abandoned Orenburg carrying off all valuables. A new Government has been formed there under General Dutof. A hunger revolution has broken out at Uklitch, Labinsk, Vijnak and Jaroslav.

THE U.S. SILVER ACT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. write that the Act recently passed in the United States in America is to conserve the gold supply of the United States: to permit the settlement in silver for subsidiary coinage, and for commercial use; to assist Foreign Governments at war with the enemies of the United States, and for the above purpose to establish the price and encourage the production of silver. It contains the following details:—

Not above 300,000,000 U.S. silver dollars are to be melted or broken up, and sold at auction at not less than a dollar per ounce. 1/100 fine. Immediately upon sale the Director of the United States Mint is to be directed to purchase in the United States, of the product of mines, or of reduction works in the United States, an amount of silver equal to 371.25 grains pure silver in respect of every standard silver dollar so dealt with, at the fixed price of \$1 per ounce 1/100 fine. Each silver can be re-sold for certain specified purposes, but any balance not thus re-sold, whether coined or otherwise, must have silver certificates issued there against. Purchases must continue until the equivalent of the melted or broken-up dollars be acquired. The limitation as to the area where the silver should be purchased, and the absence of any limit to the date of delivery of proposed purchases are points to be noticed.

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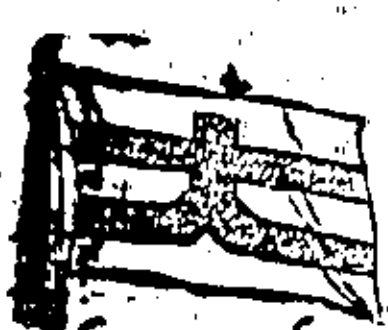
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P. L. KNIGHT,

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Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 219

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Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru, 13,500 tons SAT., 17th Aug. 11 a.m. Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons SAT., 14th Sept. 11 a.m.	
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LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

London, June 7.

The question of exchanging our German prisoners for the British interned in Germany is a sore one at this time, for we are beginning to look askance at the hesitating and tender methods of our Foreign Office.

Whereas the Germans have been proved to have tortured, starved and maltreated our men, we have been cooing our Huns with sloppy sentimental humanitarianism. The power of reprisals on the German mind has only fitfully been applied. Therefore it is to be hoped that the conference just beginning at The Hague as to a further exchange of prisoners will result in the release of many more of our poor fellows who have been reduced almost to shadows by the vile Boches. Lord Newton, who has been in charge of this matter, has put up an explanation that has exasperated the public to a high degree, for we are all sick and tired of the traditions and hide-bound regulations of the permanent officialdom by which we have been ruled. So there has been some very plain speaking indeed, and Lord Newton will be accompanied at The Hague by Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, and a distinguished General. The trouble is really that the War Office is against a complete exchange—all our prisoners for all of theirs—not doubt on the ground that we would thereby release many Germans fit for service. But the French and Italians have had no such qualms about their countrymen, and moreover, if we release more than we receive, the balance of disadvantage in feeding them will be against the Germans.

Germany has about 4,000 civilian prisoners, as against about 20,000 interned Germans in England. Germany is understood to be willing to exchange rank for rank an equal total of military men, but will not exchange any civilians unless in mass—that is, we to give 20,000 Germans for 4,000 English.

So rightfully are our civilians suffering at Bielefeld and elsewhere that public opinion is entirely in favour of this unequal exchange.

The vast mass of our people would be delighted to get all the Huns out of England, and the only people to really squeal under such an arrangement are the Hun prisoners in our keeping, for they have been having a fine time, literally "eating their heads off."

LAND FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Another matter for present criticism is the scheme for directing the emigration of soldiers to different parts of the Empire after the war. The way this is being done is likely to cause a storm, for the men mostly want to settle at home, and not on the terms the Government at present offers. The laws being chiefly made by landowners and lawyers, the suspicion exists among the soldiers that the landowners want to retain all their great pleasure estates and will try to shunt their either into farm colonies on remote moors or away to the colonies overseas. Against this they are kicking. They say they have earned a part of England and mean to have it. It is likely therefore, that after some turmoil, measures will be introduced to ensure the purchase of small holdings at fixed prices all over the country and the settlement of soldiers on them on easy terms.

Let us visualise this colossal donations so reluctantly accepted by the India Office—a donation about ten times greater than India's National War Loan last year. Great Britain's gross annual income is estimated at £2,500,000,000; India's at £200,000,000. The advance in silver presents a whole new picture of the year's gross income. If we press forward, if we do not weary in well-doing, because of nasty things said of us in a nasty Press, then this nightmare of the silver market, now for forty years handed over to the manipulation of a small group of silver speculators, from that nightmare the world will have been saved, and the utter breakdown of our "gold standard" financial mechanism avoided. For it cannot be too often put on record that unless we send home silver enough, we will drain our gold reserves. Roughly, the present position of the silver market is as follows:

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The Silvermines take 150,000,000 oz.

India needs and will need 180,000,000 oz.

Africa needs and will need 80,000,000 oz.

Other subsidiary currencies, say 80,000,000 oz.

Required gross, 440,000,000 oz.

Silver deficit, 280,000,000 oz.

Practically we must call on North America to furnish us with 180,000,000 oz. of silver. It will require an output of an ounce for many, many years to fill this certain gulf, and until it is done our trades will be severely handicapped by the "crime of 1873."

There is a further and all important reason for silver, the old exchange rate of three taels for the sovereign and 1 1/2 to 1 tael from which silver was so wantonly degraded in 1873. Silver is a by-product of both lead and copper mines. Give us silver once more, and we shall immensely expand the production of both lead and copper, two metals of great industrial importance whether in Peace or War. "Dearest" silver means cheaper lead and copper and, spelter, and immense activity in the mining, smelting, and reduction of these important metals.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM MR. MORETON FREWEN, A WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITY ON THE SUBJECT WITH WHICH IT DEALS, APPEARED IN THE LONDON "FINANCIAL NEWS" OF 27TH MAY. THE "FINANCIAL NEWS" CALLED SPECIAL ATTENTION TO IT.

On 26th September last, silver touched 30d. per ounce, at which price the silver in the rupee was worth rather more than 1/2d. To-day, at a little less than 1/2d., the rupee is worth 1/2d. and allowing for freight and insurance home perhaps a penny less. But for Lord Reading's absurd attempt last November to buy the American silver proffered for 60 cents an ounce to supply the critical needs of the Government of India, we should by this time have had silver, merely because of "demand and supply," at 30d., which is the rupee at 20d. Owing to the outcry in the "Financial News" and in the "New York Times" and in the "New York Sun," and the Far-Western press was thus notified, the Governors of the mining States (most ably led by Governor Boyle, of Nevada) went to Washington, and on their representation the price at which the Government there sold its "Bland dollars" to the Government of India was arranged at a dollar an ounce. The present writer pressed insistently for a price 13 cents higher, and explained the advantages of the higher price to a Financial Committee in the Indian House of Commons. The best Governor Boyle could do at Washington in this, the very first effort of international action on behalf of silver for nearly twenty years. That this generation will never see silver lower than a dollar an ounce is a safe prophecy.

It may have seemed an ungratifying act on the part of those of us who tried to upset the 88 cents an ounce purchased proposed by Lord Reading—but was it? We have now stabilised the previous silver price at 88 cents an ounce, which gives the Government of India a couple of millions sterling more annually from its sales of council bills here. But that is not a fiftieth part of the benefit the great rise in silver has brought to India. Ever since the week the Government of India appears to have been obsessed by the absurd idea how best to keep the price of silver down, instead of allowing it to rise flamboyant. In this it has utterly failed, and thus the higher exchange rate for the rupee, the metal, and the dollar will now gloriously expand our export trades to 800,000,000 of small customers. We shall presently see China, which has been in the years past buying our silverware with 8 taels, buying them with 3 taels, in which case China will be a voracious customer for our fabrics, and we shall build up rapidly a vast China trade. But while that is England's advantage from the rise in silver, what of India? Does she lose anything by reason of the rise in silver? On the contrary, silver in 1915 was lower than 29d. an ounce, and is now 30d., or 29d. an ounce higher! Mr. Harrison's estimate of silver bullion in India brought up to date shows that there is about 300,000,000 oz. of silver in the hands of the people, the advance of 8d. an ounce in silver in three years has added, while they slept, over £300,000,000 to the stored wealth of the poorest of our fellow citizens of the Empire.

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Let us visualise this colossal donations so reluctantly accepted by the India Office—a donation about ten times greater than India's National War Loan last year. Great Britain's gross annual income is estimated at £2,500,000,000; India's at £200,000,000. The advance in silver presents a whole new picture of the year's gross income. If we press forward, if we do not weary in well-doing, because of nasty things said of us in a nasty Press, then this nightmare of the silver market, now for forty years handed over to the manipulation of a small group of silver speculators, from that nightmare the world will have been saved, and the utter breakdown of our "gold standard" financial mechanism avoided. For it cannot be too often put on record that unless we send home silver enough, we will drain our gold reserves. Roughly, the present position of the silver market is as follows:

Gross production from the world's mines 100,000,000 oz. of which:

The Silvermines take 150,000,000 oz.

India needs and will need 180,000,000 oz.

Africa needs and will need 80,000,000 oz.

Other subsidiary currencies, say 80,000,000 oz.

Required gross, 440,000,000 oz.

Silver deficit, 280,000,000 oz.

Practically we must call on North America to furnish us with 180,000,000 oz. of silver. It will require an output of an ounce for many, many years to fill this certain gulf, and until it is done our trades will be severely handicapped by the "crime of 1873."

There is a further and all important reason for silver, the old exchange rate of three taels for the sovereign and 1 1/2 to 1 tael from which silver was so wantonly degraded in 1873. Silver is a by-product of both lead and copper mines. Give us silver once more, and we shall immensely expand the production of both lead and copper, two metals of great industrial importance whether in Peace or War. "Dearest" silver means cheaper lead and copper and, spelter, and immense activity in the mining, smelting, and reduction of these important metals.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM MR. MORETON FREWEN, A WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITY ON THE SUBJECT WITH WHICH IT DEALS, APPEARED IN THE LONDON "FINANCIAL NEWS" OF 27TH MAY. THE "FINANCIAL NEWS" CALLED SPECIAL ATTENTION TO IT.

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